

THE TIMES

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMBINED.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1892.

EIGHT PAGES.

MR. WATSON AGAIN.

It is now stated that some of the members of Congress from the South are in favor of reopening the case of Representative Watson, of Georgia, and of inflicting exemplary punishment upon him for the gratuitous charges he made against the decorum and dignity of the House in the book he published to advance his political fortunes in Georgia. It will be remembered that although the committee appointed to look into the matter reported that Watson had utterly failed to make his charges good, Congress adjourned without taking any action on the report.

We sincerely hope Congress will have the good sense to ignore the movement in this behalf. The testimony that Mr. Watson was able to bring before the committee was all published; the case was tried at the bar of public opinion, and Mr. Watson was there convicted of a false clamor. His punishment followed quickly and surely, and, from being the representative of a proud constituency, he is now a "so-called" statesman without a job. His case has been heard and disposed of. No good will come from reopening it to any one but Watson, who might thereby secure a small boost before the world, and a few fragments from some old cast-off wreath of a martyr, but the public would only put itself in danger of the plague, Watson, again.

The report of Superintendent of Immigration Owen, showing the stream and quality of immigrants to this country during the past fiscal year, is enough to set anyone to thinking.

Totals given in that report foot up to more than half a million. It is to be noted, too, that nearly one-half of them—exactly 247,000—come from those countries which furnish us the least desirable elements of population. In those are included Russia, Poland, Hungary and Italy. Of this motley mass, nearly 93,000 were not only ignorant of this country and its institutions and the conditions which were to meet them here, but they were equally ignorant of their own countries, and could not read and write their own languages. If this sort of thing is allowed much longer the native and better element of foreign citizens will both be completely overwhelmed.

The Fifty-second Congress assembled in its second and short session Monday with fewer manifestations of popular interest than has been usual under similar circumstances, because it is known that there is a partisan deadlock between the two Houses. The Senate is hopelessly Republican, and true to the instincts of its party, shows every inclination to fly in the face of the people. The admission of New Mexico may possibly be agreed to because of its manifest justice, but it is not likely that the Republican Senate will pass any of the bills of relief from tariff taxation now before it, and the passage of the appropriation bills will be about all the work that will be done this session. The Senate will readily agree to them, for no Republican ever yet refused to take money out of the Treasury whenever he had a chance.

They made a great deal of fuss in this country a few years ago over the Credit Mobilier Ring, the Whiskey Ring, and a good many other such costly combinations which gave so unpleasant a flavor to Grant's administration. But how the Republicans in their palmy days would have gloated over such a scandal as the Panama canal investigations have caused in France. Just think of it. All the papers needed could be bought for only \$1,000 apiece, while the price of Congressmen was only \$500 apiece on the average. What a big lot of money a Republican ring could have made when the outlay required for getting appropriations and the necessary bills passed was so small?

Senator Hill has, it is said, been offered \$25,000 a year as counsel of the Equitable Life Insurance Company. Senator Hill himself is a Democrat, but never was mortal man surrounded by such a host of friends from whom he has cause earnestly to pray that he may be saved. If he will accept this very lucrative position he will be out of active politics, be rid of these embarrassing friends, and be in better position four years hence, politically, financially and in every way to enter the Presidential field.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We publish this morning in full the last message which President Harrison will probably ever send to any Congress. Contrary to expectations, it is exceedingly lengthy, and, for the most part, merely gives an account of his administration during the past year, with the salient points of which the public are already familiar.

The most interesting feature of the entire document is the discussion of the Protective Tariff system. Mr. Harrison frankly admits that the American people have most emphatically reversed that policy, although he carefully omits mentioning the fact that the verdict of the people, given on the 8th of November, was only a repetition of the verdict of two years ago, only that this time it was uttered in such decided tones as to leave no possible hope that they would ever change their minds, at least until the policy of tariff reform had been fairly tried and found wanting.

Strangely enough, the President bases all he has to say on the subject of Protection being beneficial to the masses of the country upon the report of Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, published during the campaign in the hope of injuring Mr. Cleveland. That he had to resort to such a document—which had been proven to be absolutely worthless and without foundation, by the offer freely made, but never claimed, to give any man a handsome money present who could show in the State of New York that his wages had been really raised by the McKinley law—for arguments in favor of the Protective system shows how absolutely weak his position is.

Another important fact in this connection is that—also ignored by Mr. Harrison—of the Homestead troubles. There was a case right before his eyes where on the very eve of the election, a concern as highly favored as any other in the country by Protection, and one which, perhaps more than any other, had waxed enormously rich on that system, reduced the wages of its employees most unmercifully. If Protection keeps up wages there was no establishment in the United States where it should have had that effect more decidedly than in the Carnegie mills, and if it did not act as was claimed for it there, it could not be expected to do so elsewhere. One such instance as Homestead is sufficient to belie whole volumes of such campaign documents as that issued by Peck.

There is slight evidence, however, that Mr. Harrison is amenable to the right. The most important part of his message is in reality but a forced argument for Protection, but he emits a gleam of the light of reason. He winds up that portion of his message in which he treats of this subject, as follows:

"Those who have advocated a Protective Tariff can well afford to have their disastrous forecasts of a change of policy disappointed. If a system of customs duties can be framed that will Americanize the wheels and looms of Europe in motion and crowd our warehouses with foreign-made goods, and at the same time keep our mills busy, that will give us an increased participation in the 'markets of the world' of greater value than the home market we surrender; that will give increased work to foreign workmen upon products to be consumed by our people without diminishing the amount to be done here; that will enable the American manufacturer to pay to his workmen from 50 to a 100 per cent. more in wages than is paid in the foreign mill, and yet to compete in our market and foreign markets with the foreign producer, that will further reduce the cost of articles of wear and food without reducing the wages of those who produce them; that can be celebrated after its effects have been realized as its expectation has been in European as well as in American circles, the authors and promoters of it will be entitled to the highest praise."

Here he asserts that there is a possibility that a tariff law can be framed which will, while increasing the commerce of the country, also substantially benefit American industries and the American workman. It is just such a tariff law as this that the Democrats propose to enact, and if they succeed they will receive, as Mr. Harrison says they should, the highest praise from the entire country.

The rest of the message, as we have already said, deals merely with matters of a routine character, and really reveals nothing new or specially interesting. The whole document, however, is an exhaustive review of the state of public affairs as it exists at present, and is, therefore, well worthy of perusal. We leave it to our readers to form their own judgment about the excellence of the document as a state paper, and as a medium of valuable instruction.

EPHRAIM JOINED TO HIS IDOLS.

It looks as though the Republicans have not yet got enough. There are strong indications that they intend to keep the McKinley bill at the front as the battle flag of their party. That intense and detestable Republican, Cannon, of Illinois, who is re-elected to Congress is reported to have said a day or so back in Washington: "The Democrats won the recent fight by collecting together all the dissatisfied and incongruous political elements. They made all sorts of promises, some white, some black, some green and some yellow, and now they will have to see whether they can keep them or not. They will have to start and march in different directions, and we will see whether they can all arrive at the same point. Thank God, there is no Republican Senate to stand in their way, and they will have to take the responsibility for their acts. It is time the people of this country learned that elections mean something, and that when they turn one party out of power and put another in it means a change of policy. There will be another election two years from now and another one in four years, and the Republicans have only just begun to fight."

This is as it should be. The country can have no better fate than for these men, to keep before the world their party platform of millionaires created by law, who will, in return, contribute the money with which to corrupt the voters in elections. They ought to have found out that a whole people cannot be bought, but they do not seem to have found it out. But it will be lucky for the people if they continue to press their doctrines until there is not a shred of them left.

THE TRUE THEORY OF DUTIES.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, who is a gentleman of great intelligence and usually well informed, writes his paper that the prevailing sentiment of members of Congress is for revising the whole tariff by a measure that comprehensively deals with the entire subject in its breadth and length, rather than to attack it by separate bills, as in the last session, each bill addressed to some one head. This is a wise reso-

lution. The whole subject should be considered from one broad standpoint, in which the aim should be to raise what revenue the Government needs, and no more, by imposing the duties as far as may be on the articles which are luxuries, and exempting as far as possible those which are necessities of daily life.

This is only another form of stating the proposition that duties should be made to fall as far as possible on those things which the rich consume, exempting wherever it may be done from all charges those things which the poor need. This is both a healthy, a wise and a just system for assessing customs duties, and it is that system which the late election was intended by the people to disclose as their will. It must be adopted for the law.

SENATOR HILL.

A question is being made and considerably discussed in the press of the country whether Senator D. B. Hill was true to Mr. Cleveland in the recent election, and whether he really and heartily cooperated in carrying New York for him.

The Times opposed the National Convention nominating Mr. Hill, and it can therefore now say a word in his behalf with every reason for supposing it will be credited with sincerity, and we say that in our judgment any assertion that Mr. Hill failed in his duty to the party and its nominee in the late election is not only wholly unjustifiable, but most creditable to those who make the assertion.

The part which Mr. Hill played in the contest after the time arrived when he thought he should go into it was brilliant and of the last importance. That his great speeches and example had a prodigious effect in New York goes without saying, but their influence was not confined to New York. His speeches were read all over the Union with more interest and attention than the speeches of any other person except Mr. Cleveland himself, and their lofty patriotism and genuine devotion to the Democratic creed impressed deeply millions of men in the United States. When a party man has served the party as faithfully and as brilliantly as Mr. Hill has done The Times thinks it the height of ingratitude and a most disgraceful act for party men to call his motives and sincerity in question.

How much we all admired those little expressions of domestic love and affection which passed between Champion Corbett and his pretty little wife, "Ollie," at the time of the champion's big victory over Sullivan, and how different from the ordinary bruiser "Jim" was represented as being. It is very hard now to have these pleasing allusions all destroyed, but it turns out that "Jim" is very little, if any, better than the rest of his class. At any rate he has been having so badly lately that it is said his wife has decided to apply for a divorce, and she is in New York now for that purpose.

The orange laden steamer Ethelwold, which sailed from Fernandina on the 15th of November, has arrived safely at London. This is the pioneer effort to ship Florida oranges direct from that State to Europe, and its result will be watched with great interest by growers and shippers. The sale of the fruit will be by auction in London.

Y. M. C. A. WORK.

The State Executive Committee to Dine.

Two New Buildings to be Erected. The members of the State executive committee of the Young Men's Christian Association have been invited to meet at dinner at the residence of Mr. R. West, the chairman of the committee, next Tuesday evening. After dinner the details of the State Convention, which will meet at Norfolk on February 15th to 19th next, will be arranged, and the policy to be followed out by the convention will also be determined.

The plans for an Association building to be erected at Clifton Forge, have been drawn by an architect of Chicago, and approved by the proper authorities. The building will at once be commenced, and it is to be completed as rapidly as possible.

The Roanoke Railroad Association have asked the State committee to secure a general secretary for that organization. Mr. Henry Kitchin, of the Association, Winchester, visited the Association building yesterday. He reported his organization to be in first-class condition. Mr. W. F. McCaughey, formerly general secretary at Lynchburg, is at present assisting in the work at Winchester.

Property Transfers.

Richmond—Wellington Goddard's executor and others to Brookland Railway and Improvement Company, land on which to build bridge or viaduct, on First street between Bacon and Orange, \$1,500.

J. H. Williams, of the Association, 112 feet on south side of Floyd street between Short and Harvey, \$7,500.

George H. Richardson to Albion Jackson, 17 3/4 feet on south side of Clay street between Munford and Gilmer, \$3,000.

William R. Thomas to E. M. Foster, 15 1/2 feet on south side of Floyd street between Short and Harvey, \$1,300.

Henrico—Virginia M. and E. M. Leftwich to Adolphus L. Savage, 99 feet on Leftwich street, \$300.

Frank W. Quarles to Henry S. Hutzler, 15 feet on south side of Cabell street near Tyler, \$125.

C. H. Sutton to Andrew J. Jones, 93 acres on Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, \$2,500.

Whisky Flooded Like Water.

Yesterday, about noon, a horse, attached to the delivery wagon of Mr. J. McLain Macdon, who keeps a grocery store on Broad street, between Ninth and Tenth, took fright at a passing electric car, and dashed down Brook avenue, overturning the wagon and breaking the axle. The driver, Gus Potter, was thrown out, having one of his legs severely bruised and twisted, though, fortunately, no bones were broken. In the gutter, however, lay the shattered remains of various brown jugs, demijohns, while an odor of old rye and applejack permeated the atmosphere, and, being sniffed afar off, quickly brought together a motley crowd, who were profuse and profane in their expressions of sympathy and regret over the ruin. The ambulance conveyed the driver home.

Cohen's Reception.

A holiday reception will be tendered the public this evening from 8 to 10 o'clock by The Cohen Company, the established luxury and Christmas goods, and a titful array of a visit. The many additional electric lights that have been recently placed in the building will enhance very much the beauty of the establishment. Positively no goods will be sold. Professor Stein's orchestra will furnish the music.

It is stated that the failure of the Southern Rubber Company does not affect the Southern Engraving and Stamp Company.

TIMES DAILY FASHION HINT.

A Pretty Promenade Costume for the Winter.



Here you find, dear feminine readers, a promenade costume. In the original it is made of diagonal material, with an overcoat. The fabric for the making of this dress is light green and brown striped diagonal cloth. This costume is made in the usual manner, and has a border of velvet underneath, cut on the bias and so fastened that it seems to be like a thick, round velvet foundation, but, being merely a binding, it can be renewed when necessary. This dress must be lined halfway up with either silk or satin, and the rest of the way with muslin. The top part of the skirt, in order to fit well, must be sewn to a very narrow band, and the back must be arranged to fall in large box-plaits. Underneath the outside coat either an English tight-fitting waist or a Scotch silk blouse is worn. The underparts are cut so as to fit the figure, and are sewn on one side, fastening on one of the upper sides with buttons to fit the figure. The jacket is fitted with revers, which in a round form proceed from the waist to the back, and take in the whole of the shoulders are fitted with tight lining. The bodice is fastened on the side with hooks and eyes.

Some of the cloth capes prepared for winter wear are exceedingly pretty, and the more girlish ones have two or three frilled capes or collars, which cover the top from the neck to below the waist. The Tudor fashion still prevails, but is rather different to the Tudor cape of last season, and the yoke is now merely simulated, and not cut separately. Some of the new shapes are equally suitable for ordinary wear or for opera wraps. The latter term means a fanciful wrap, which a girl or woman would wear to an evening occasion of rather a showy character. FLORETTE TEMPIUS.

NORTH CAROLINA VISITORS.

Here With the Object of Improving the Winston Fire Department.

The Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday had an official house-to-house inspection of the Fire Department for the benefit of a party from Winston, N. C., who are in the city on their way North inspecting the various departments with a view of getting a first-class department in that city, which has recently suffered severe loss by reason of fire.

The party consisted of R. B. Kerner, mayor of Winston, and D. H. King, J. H. Kerner, and J. W. Hanes, of the board of aldermen of that city. They were taken in charge here by Mr. A. T. Abernethy, of the Hoen Company, and Major James D. Patton, who carried them to the Fire Department headquarters, where they were joined by John H. Frischkorn, president, and Messrs. Burdett, Levy, Shepard, Charles F. and G. Watt Taylor, of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

After looking through headquarters and being shown the working of the fire alarm system, the party took carriages and were driven to the Church Hill engine house, where everything was found to be in good order.

Chief Shaw, who is acting during the absence of Chief Puller from the city, caused the gong to be struck, and the horses hitched, and apparatus run out as if for a regular alarm. The visitors seemed utterly amazed at the display, and this was done. Everything worked like clock-work, and the apparatus was out and gone before one had time to think.

From there they were taken to old St. John's. From there to the engine-house on Main near Twentieth. At this place the gong was again struck, and everything went out as before.

Thence to Truck No. 2, on Grace near Eighteenth. This was a little different. The truck was run out and around the block, and then an exhibition of raising and placing ladders given. It seemed really wonderful with what ease the few men handled the long ladders.

From there to the new engine and engine-house of No. 7, Cary near Ninth. Here the entire house was gone over, and the visitors expressed themselves with pleasure at the thoroughness and beauty of every detail of this model house.

From there they went to the residence of Mayor Elysson, who was unable to join the party at the start. The Mayor was taken in the party, and they in turn visited the engine-house on Third street, the one on Laurel street and the one on Brook avenue and Marshall street. On the way to the latter house the party were entertained at the Commonwealth Club by Major Patton. The inspection wound up with a dinner served in Zimmerman's best style. When the coffee and cigars had been served Mayor Elysson, in his graceful way, welcomed the visitors, and was replied to by Mayor Kerner, of Winston, who spoke very feelingly of the hearty manner in which he and his companions had been entertained.

Short speeches were made by President Frischkorn, master of ceremonies, and Captain Charles F. Taylor and Mr. Frank P. Burke.

At the dinner there were present, besides those already mentioned, Mr. Ben. T. August, Captain E. T. Sneed, Superintendent Thompson of the fire alarm, and Secretary G. E. Paynter, of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

The time of hitching and getting out of the house from the stroke of the gong ran from twelve to twenty-two seconds, which the Board considered very good, and to the visitors seemed wonderful.

Marriage of Rackett.

S. W. Rackett, who has been confined several days in the city jail waiting trial for the alleged seduction of Miss Yeamans, who lives in Henrico county, near the extension of Twenty-fifth street, was admitted to bail yesterday.

There was a consultation between his guardian and the Commonwealth's attorney and the young woman's mother, the result of which was the issuing of a marriage license to the couple.

The Rev. George H. Ray, of Union-Station church, united them in marriage at the home of the bride's mother at 4 P. M. yesterday.

This will end the legal proceedings against Rackett. He was waiting trial at the next term of the County Court of Henrico.

W. C. T. U. Meeting.

The Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold its regular weekly meeting at Friend's meeting-house, Clay street, above First, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. Bailey and other members of the Good Templars, whose Grand Lodge is in session in this city, will be in attendance and deliver addresses. Every member of the union and all members of the order in the city are urged to be present. An interesting time is anticipated.

The board of directors of the penitentiary met yesterday afternoon and transacted routine business. Nothing of public importance came before the meeting.

DEY GOODS, &c.



11, 13, 15 AND 17 EAST BROAD.

GRAND EVENING RECEPTION

TO-NIGHT FROM 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

MUSIC BY PROF. STEIN'S RICHMOND THEATRE ORCHESTRA.

POSITIVELY NO GOODS SOLD DURING THE EVENING.

Grand Holiday Opening and Exposition

RICHMOND'S GREATEST TRADE EMPORIUM,

and for the nonce we'll put selling aside and devote the attention of our more than 150 attaches to your comfort and pleasure.

It's a great business—this bee-hive of trade, which is one of the sights as it should be one of the prides of Richmond. Every clime has contributed to this great holiday mart and while the preparation for the holiday season of '92 has had skillful attention extending over many months; while import orders have flown to every land and mysterious boxes have kept tumbling in, you now view well-ordered elegance—a stock complete and replete with givable things; still we haven't lost our trade-head and no article is priced above its intrinsic worth, while our great buying facilities have in hosts of instances made prices much less than the usual.

Professor Stein's Richmond Theatre Orchestra will occupy the mezzanine floor on the west side of the Big STORE from whence the entrancing strains of music can reach every ear.

Brilliant as is the usual lighting of the store we have supplemented the hundreds of gas jets and incandescent lights by several arc lights put in for this occasion.

Bring the Little Folks. They, too, have an eye for the beautiful; train it rightly; while they have an intense interest in Christmas of which this reception is the harbinger. Sorry, for their sakes, that we couldn't arrange this exhibition during their stay-awake hours; but the illumination adds so greatly to the pleasure. Let ever curly head take a nap after school, and be sure to bring them—the little folks. Remember, no goods will be sold during the evening. Simply come and enjoy yourselves.

The elevator will be kept running to all floors.

The selling will be brisk during the day—it's so every day here. Yesterday several department were overcrowded. Sorry if you had to wait. Better arrangements to-day.

Special sales are in progress in several departments. Of course you read the daily store news in the newspapers—our news of what to buy and how to make your money go farthest, helps make them NEWS papers. But we'll mention the special sale departments—

Dress Goods, Linens, Trimmed Millinery, Wraps, Carpets, Silks,

HINTS FOR PRESENTS.

FOR MEN.

Books, Purses, Playing Cards, Blacking Cases, Neckwear, Gloves, Flasks, Knives, Chairs, Dressing Cases, Traveling Cups, Whist Counters, Ink Stands, Handkerchiefs, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Lamps, Christmas Cards,

FOR LADIES.

Books, Pictures, Esels, Perfumes, Purses, Thermometers, Table Bells, Cut Glass, Jardinieres, Silver Plated Ware, Lamps, Rings, Bric-a-Brac, Hosiery, Ribbons, Furs, Christmas Cards, Fine Soaps, Souvenir Spoons, Hand Warmers, Toilet Sets, Gloves, Clocks, Table Ware, Albums, Photo. Case, Mouchoirs, Glove Cases, Chairs, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Art Goods, Pieces of Fancy Work, Cloaks, Dress Patterns, Stationery, Fine China, Inkstands, Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Laces, Rose Jars.

FOR CHILDREN.

Books, Games, Blocks, Wagons, Velocipedes, Tricycles, Guns, Tool Chests, Soldier Outfits, Pictures, Typewriter, \$5, Printing Presses, Coin Banks, Musical Toys, Fur Sets, Mittens, Hosiery, Rings, Knives, and Toys, any of thousands, Spelling Machines, Desks, Chairs, Doll Carriages, Dolls, Sleds, Swings, Rocking Horses, Drums,

Early buying is the only satisfactory buying. We'll deliver goods any day you say, up to December 24th.

Where in the store does interest center? Easier one—where don't it? What a pleasure along with the toil and worry, to have such a constituency to which to cater. A quarter of a million dollars and thirty-seven of the best years of our life are in this business—and when we don't merit it we'll stop growing.

No goods sold during the reception to-night—from 8 to 10 o'clock. We'll try to have the musical programme ready to print in to-morrow's "State."

THE COHEN COMPANY.